

COMMERCIAL NEWS

EDWARD M. BOYD.

With expert accountants at work on the prorating of the sums to be paid to the Fire Claims awarders, and the expectation that this work is to occupy only a week or so, there is an outlook that the cash now locked up in the vaults of the bank, at a dead loss of interest of something like \$200 a day, soon will be turned into the channels of trade. There seems to have been a decided decline in interest in the bonds, as the moneyed men in the city are of opinion that there will be no reason for rushing through arrangements for the bonds now that a prorating of the cash is being made. This will mean that the claimants must themselves get together and make plans for the securities, if they are to hope to get the total of their cash.

The work of figuring out the amounts on the claims will occupy the attention of the experts for some days, and it is reported that there may be issued a regulation which will permit of the paying off of those first reached, making a progressive affair of the payment. In the whole paying off of the cash there promises to be little hitch, as the treasury agent, Mr. MacLennan, is not subject to garnishee and he will make such arrangements as to facilitate the acknowledgment of any payments. The work should begin not later than May 15. This delay, however, is too great for the men who need money and some importations are being made to supply the medium.

DIVIDENDS COMING IN.

The paying of the fire claims will come as a great lift to the money market, and at the same time there will be resumed the paying of Oahu dividends. The Board of Directors have set the amount to be paid at 1/2 per cent which will be the rule until there may be a change coming in the shape of greater returns as the result of an increase in the price of sugar. The dividend will be put out on May 15, and there is a great likelihood that Pioneer Mill will join the ranks of the payers of dividends. Honolulu will be in the list very soon after. This will mean the releasing of needed coin in the community. With the coming of next month the preferred stock of the Rapid Transit company will receive its first dividend of 6 per cent. This will be the payment for the year which expires next week.

There has been some little comment on the state of the market here, but it seems probable that there will be no chance for a revival while the price of sugar continues so low. This is the only reason for the decline in Ewa. Few of the brokers see any reason why a 6 per cent stock should be held above par, while there are others which are below. Much of the stock is held under pledge given for the purchase money and as the buyers are paying 8 per cent for that cash they cannot see how they can make both ends meet, and so are disposing of their holdings.

The month just closed was one of the very lightest in the history of the exchange. Only 676 shares changed hands, and though prices were uniformly fair, there was nothing great in them. The bond market was firm.

During the week just closed sugar stock sold only to the extent of 110 shares. Of the three stocks traded in Kihel showed a little strength going to \$8 with some firmness on fifty shares sold. Fifty Onomae sold at \$24, and there seems a belief that this stock will soon be in the dividend list. Ewa sold at \$22 and it is now offered below that figure.

Rapid Transit was sought during the week and 25 shares sold at \$30, but there is none of it on the market. There is a belief that this stock will soon be at par, and orders for it are in almost every house of the city. The outlook is for the speedy construction of the feeder lines, there being a belief that the courts will decide that the Bishop Estate may pay over the bonus to the line. There is also something good in the Electric, which has been sold privately at \$95, and little to be had. The stock will be on the advance for some time, as the new charter is a favorable one, and as well extensions of service are in prospect. As soon as the Rapid Transit company has completed its line to Kaimuki the electric company will finish up its extensions so that the residents there will have the advantages of the electric lighting.

BERRY'S REPORT.

In the course of his review of the business of the fortnight, Q. H. Berry says, in the circular of the commercial agency:

"Honolulu brokers and stock dealers all over the Islands are jubilant over the repeal of the old law which required stamps to be attached to all certificates of stock. The news was at once cabled to San Francisco and was well received there. Loss of revenue to the territory is not great and the death of the law will have a decided tendency to increase the number at least of transactions in all kinds of stocks.

"On the Honolulu Stock and Bond Exchange, April was the duller month in the history of the organization. Very few sales were made, but values held up all along the line excepting with Ewa, Oukala and Hawaiian Sugar, and in a number of instances increased. Ewa and Hawaiian Sugar dropped off on account of holders wanting to realize. Bad news has come from Oukala and Harry Armitage, one of the officers of the company, has gone over to Hawaii to make a personal investigation. Refined sugar remains firm at a trifle above three and a half and the market outlook is said to be excellent. News comes from California that one of the big beet refineries is to be closed down because the farmers can make more money by growing wheat. However, advances from other states are to the effect that new sugar beet refineries are projected. Oahu plantation will give a dividend this month.

"Kwong Hing & Co., of Hanapepe, Kauai, have assigned for the benefit of creditors. The C. F. Herrick Carriage Company has gone into bankruptcy. Ihara has succeeded Murashiga at Kapaa, Kauai. The Honolulu-Hawaiian Paper Company bankruptcy will be wound up by an auction sale on the 13th inst. The Hawaiian Supply company is getting down a big stock of goods and will soon have a paper house department in operation. Mr. H. T. Marsh has returned from the coast and taken hold with vim in the affairs of the Supply company. Maurice Brasch, well known locally as a dry goods man, is back from California and becomes manager of the Whitney & Marsh dry goods establishment. All of the Oahu Ice company stock has been taken over lately by Mr. August Dier. W. Austin Whiting, as commissioner, is soon to sell valuable real estate at the corner of King and Bethel and in Waikiki. The American Messenger Service has gone out of business. Hon. Jonah Kumahoe is the principal owner in the succession to the Gees grocery business on Beretania street; W. W. Needham, lately with H. May & Co., is the manager. The Chambers Drug Company will open up business in June at the old Hobson corner, corner of Fort and King. Mr. J. Cummings is opening up a cigar business on Merchant street. June 1 is the date now set for the opening of the great Young Hotel. H. G. Middle-ditch has left the Magoon block and taken offices in the Young Building."

REAL ESTATE.

There promises to be some building as soon as the extension of Pauahi street is finished to Fort. The clearing away of the Club stables addition is completed and the rear lots have been fenced. It is understood that there will be some tenements erected on the lots facing the new street between the two main thoroughfares.

The Robinson building has passed the foundation stage. That of the Kerr company is progressing.

There has been some little movement in College Hill, the Peterson lots, three in number, having been purchased during the week by F. C. Atherton so that his holding now reaches to the turn, completing one of the handsomest of the residence places in that section.

There is some little movement in the outside districts. Empty houses in the down town district are few, but there are some and the market for rentable property is slow.

JOHN W. FOSTER ON THE MISSIONARIES

(Continued from page 4.)

character of the latter was not in all respects commendable. It was made up in considerable number by deserters from vessels touching at the ports, of escaped convicts from Botany Bay, and of sailors of all nationalities. While there were honorable and upright merchants, many of the traders were more concerned about making fortunes than conserving the morals of the people.

"When the government was reorganized under the direction of the missionaries it made the Mosaic commandments the basis of education, and strict laws were passed for the observance of the Sabbath, and for the punishment of licentiousness and intemperance. This strictness interfered not only with the depraved habits of the vicious but with the profits of many traders."

MISSIONARY AND ANTI-MISSIONARY IN 1826.

"A part of Honolulu was divided into two parties—missionary and anti-missionary—and charges and counter charges had been made.

"The anti-missionary party headed by the British Consul General proposed to submit the charges to the arbitration of Captain Jones and the proposition was accepted by the missionaries. The result was a complete vindication of the latter.

"Captain Jones concludes a report of this trial or investigation in these words:

"Not one jot or tittle, not one iota derogatory to their character as men, as ministers of the gospel of the strictest order, or as missionaries, could be made to appear by the united efforts of all who conspired against them."

"The controversy which was arbitrated by Captain Jones grew, in part, out of the visit of another naval vessel of the United States, the 'Dolphin' which, anchored in Honolulu on the January previous to the regulations against prostitution. Its crew soon created trouble because of the regulations against prostitution. The Hawaiians before their conversion to Christianity possessed very loose ideas as to chastity, and upon the arrival of foreign vessels it had been the custom to go on board in large numbers. When the new order of government was brought about under the influence of the missionaries, strict rules were enforced putting a stop to this immoral practice. It had met with the bitter opposition by crews of foreign vessels, but up to the arrival of the 'Dolphin' the new regulations were being successfully enforced.

"When its crew set itself in opposition to the law, the Commander of the 'Dolphin' took up the controversy for his men and denounced the law as unnecessary and one which they need not observe. The result was that after necessary and was not enforced, and this action of an armed vessel had an evil effect on the influence of the missionaries. The arrival, a few months after this effect on the influence of the missionaries, of an honorable and virtuous representative of the United States navy and his vindication of the missionaries, did much to undo the bad example of the crew of the 'Dolphin.'"

WHY DOLORES HAD TO CHANGE HER NAME

Mdlle. Dolores was known as Trebelli when she charmed a Honolulu audience a couple of years ago, and that is her name now. She changed to Dolores for a peculiar reason: In Australia she was taken for her mother by people who saw her name on the show-bills and remembered the nightingale Trebelli of forty years ago. "Why she must be too old to sing now," they said, and it hurt business. They did not know that it was the daughter of their old favorite whom they were asked to hear.

Mdlle. Dolores is charmed to get back to Honolulu and is enjoying herself in resting, meeting friends and seeing the sights. Speaking of her art last evening, she said:

"The exercises and softness which I have chiefly used, are, in the Italian school, Vaccaj and Righini, and others, while in the French school those of Panzeron have been very useful. In practicing it is best to sing about twenty minutes at a time, filling the period out to about one hour. Begin with scales and shakes and so on, but all to be sung very slowly, and with particular attention paid to the 'sons files,' which (as violinists also will know) means drawing out each note long, with varying breadth of sound. The voice is never to be stressed into shouting, and when any symptoms of fatigue arise, then stop for a few minutes, and begin again quietly."

LITERATURE AND LANGUAGE.

"In order to learn my songs in any language by heart, I study the words first quite apart from the music, so that a poem is a poem in the literary sense to me, and not the mere words to a song. The conception of a song is capable of being varied, and often, within, of course, natural limits, a reading which was adopted as fitting a year or two before becomes susceptible of reconsideration and improvement. Italian is preferable for singing to either French or English, and, as a rule, there is some one language which suits the particular music best, and it is very awkward to change from one to another. For instance, in Gounod's 'Faust' the transition from French into Italian, or vice versa, is very hard."

DIET AND REGIMEN OF HEALTH.

"A singer must take whatever she likes as long as dyspepsia is ward off." Before singing at an evening concert Mdlle. Dolores prefers a grilled chop or steak at 5 o'clock dinner. Very little stimulant is used, but during a concert a beaten-up egg, with a very small quantity of whiskey, is taken; and more preferable still is a glass of heated milk. For exercise, plenty of open air, and, above all, walking exercise. This singer even enjoys walking up hill, and as to the time employed, "just walk till you feel you have had enough."

PERSONAL METHODS.

Mdlle. Dolores has the unusual gift of being able to listen to the effect of her own voice while singing. In appearing in a hall new to her she does not fix on any one point as the center of acoustic effect; she sings simply into the hall, and if there is undue reverberation she can at once instinctively modulate her voice so as to prevent echo. Good-naturedly undergoing inquisition as to the means by which she achieves an effect which is obtainable only by about four or five great singers, namely, that of checking the current of breath on a note being sung "fortissimo," and suddenly, as with a knife, cutting it down to a pure thread of the softest sound, Mdlle. Dolores can only say that she does it "by an effort of the will," which means, in fact, that she has been endowed with physical vocal machinery denied to most people.

DRESSING AND SINGING.

Recognizing that singing is the result of the effort of bodily muscles, Mdlle. Dolores makes some extremely wise and sensible remarks as to the physiological influence of a cantatrice's attire. The vocalist who in outline emulates the contour of the fashion-plate lady will stifle her voice and musical reputation. Tight lacing is to be eschewed, and, above all, the lungs and chest are not to be deprived of free exercise by a too impressively squeezing and not supporting corset.

GENERAL ADVICE TO STUDENTS.

"A voice is a great gift, but brains to use it with are equally important, and, given voice and brains, you must work hard to bring their combined use to the highest point of perfection of which you are capable." The idea so prevalent in many quarters that a person can sing by nature is emphatically dissented from by Mdlle. Dolores, who holds that vocal proficiency is as much a matter of artificial training as is, say, any athletic pursuit. Natural gifts, intellectual endowment, and loving work are thus the requisites for success chiefly insisted upon by an artist who combines them all, and whose words on music will be prized specially by those who have listened in charm to her singing, and have the desire, and, at least, a partial ability, to profit by the lessons it conveys."

THE BYSTANDER

(Continued from Page 4.)

I think I remember that he was buried in the Confederate flag. For political reasons mostly he used to have trouble with the boys of Punahou College. They went down Waikiki way now and then and pulled off his "Sunny South" sign, leaving it in the road. Finally they concluded to take it away bodily, carry it to their rooms in the college dormitory and whittle it into inch bits, making a street bonfire afterward of the shavings. The boys got the sign all right but Ward found out where it was and hurried to the President of the College, the Rev. Daniel Dole, with his complaint. It was evening and the two went to inspect the dormitory. The boys who were in one of the rooms with the sign heard them coming from door to door and were in a blue funk. The sign was shoved under the bed but how should the boys explain their presence there? One quick-witted youngster said: "Hold a prayer-meeting! Get down on your knees quick!" Down they went and when President Dole hurriedly opened the door he saw the devotional figures and heard a missionary lad's voice saying: "And thou O Lord bless our President, our teachers and our school; help us and sanctify us so that we may have an eye single to Thy glory; make us, O Lord—" Softly the good old President shut the door and with tears in his voice said: "I am glad, Mr. Ward, to find that you are mistaken about my boys. Instead of injuring your property, they are invoking the favor of Divine Providence."

Said a British naval officer the other day: "One difference between our officers and yours is seen in their views of home. You always hear the Briton talking about going home as if it was the one prize of his life. But the American officer never mentions it. So far as home is concerned he acts as if he was never so happy as when away from it." Perhaps there is another explanation. The British officer may get his short vacation at any time and it keeps him on the qui vive; but the American officer feels when he goes to sea that he is in for a three years' cruise anyhow and that there is no use repining. After that he knows he will get three years' shore duty and all the home his domestic nature craves. The fact is the British officer talks much of home and sees little of it while the American officer talks little of home and sees much of it."

Another British officer stood gasping on the veranda of the Hawaiian hotel. "It's outrageous," he said. "What sort of a place is this where a gentleman can't get his brandy and soda on Sunday? You'd think a blooming lot of Covenanters lived here, yet I've seen enough red noses to think otherwise. When I get back to Manila I'm going to tell my friend Fighting Bob Evans about it." I don't know what His Majesty's officer expects Bob to do, but if anything would make Bob bombard Honolulu it would be a dry Sunday law.

When a college man gets his education smoothed down by the friction of busy life he becomes simple and natural and quite worth while. But the college woman never forgets she is one and never omits to let you know it. Wherever and whenever you meet her she projects her mind at you as a high-wayman does his pistol. There is nothing for a poor man to do but to hold up his hands and permit his intellect to be searched; and I confess its mighty little the male intellect yields under such circumstances. Most of its small change of thought hides in the seams. One may pray once to be delivered from battle, murder and sudden death and then pray twice to be delivered from the college woman with her off-hand small talk about Masterlinck, molecular attraction, Stephen Phillips, Antigone and Cordelia as Types and of the influence of Platonic philosophy on modern thought. My personal opinion is that Blue-beard's wives were all college women."

HILO KAHUNA DRIVES DEVILS

If you have red eyes and are sick in bed and restless and your hair stands on end, then you are possessed of red devils. At least, that is what a kahuna down at Hilo says. And the kahuna says, farther, that the proper remedy in such cases is to beat you over the head with a Bible by way of driving the devils out. If you die after you have been so beaten a couple or three times, then so much the worse for you. What becomes of the devils, in that event, does not appear, but presumably they get you, and your dying is a sign of it.

The Hilo papers tell the story, and it is a good story. It seems that the government physician in the Puna district, Dr. Howard, had a patient whom he was treating, with some show of success, when the man's family, who were all natives, conceived the notion that the doctor's method could be improved upon and so sent for a kahuna. This witch doctor at once discovered that the sick man was possessed of devils, as shown by the symptoms first above enumerated, and said that the doctor's medicine must be stopped and the man beaten over the head with a Bible to drive the devils out. The kahuna proceeded to beat him, too, and when he tired of it he made the man's wife beat him. Then the kahuna took another shift himself, and while he was hard at the work of exorcising the devils got the upper hand and the patient suddenly died.

The haole doctor was called back, then; but it was too late to do anything for the patient. He was dead enough. However, the kahuna could be arrested, and he was. The facts all came out on his hearing before Judge Kamaui, of the Puna district, and the kahuna himself admitted the truth in its essential details. He said he was driving out the red devils as the Bible directed, but failed to point out his justification specifically in that sacred volume. He was held to answer before the grand jury on a charge of manslaughter, and the officers will watch to see whether he can kahuna himself out of jail.

Husband—"Darling, I believe that I am falling." Wife (in alarm)—"Gracious! How often I have warned you, George, against your foolish speculations." Husband—"I don't mean in business, dear; I mean I'm falling in health." Wife (relieved)—"Oh, is that all?"—Ex.

Quite plain: Old Dr. Grimshaw (to medical student)—"And now, remember that to a physician humanity is divided into two classes." Student—"And what are they, doctor?" Old Dr. Grimshaw—"The poor whom he cures, and the rich whom he doctors."—Tit-Bits.

"What do you think of the national theatre project?" "It strikes me," said the theatrical thug, "that it would be a great place for an actor with a political 'pull' who could star in a dramatization of the Congressional Record."—Baltimore Herald.

GLEANERS' FAIR AT CASTLE'S

(Continued from page 1.)

The Lemonade booth was small; but did a rushing business and was much sought after. Miss Laura Culver, Mary Anderson, Maud Paty and Jessie Shaw served the thirsty patrons; while near by Misses Damon and Rider, with an assistant corps of some thirty young ladies, served ice cream and cake.

Last but not least was the Punch and Judy show, with Miss Alice Jones as stage manager and Mr. Henry Judd and Mr. Anderson as active assistants. With true side show ability the crowd was gathered from all points, into the tent in one corner, and after sufficient had entered, the show proceeded. With much talk Punch killed his wife and all relations, to the amusement of the crowd, then gave up himself to allow the killed to be resuscitated for the next act.

Towards the end of the afternoon goods still on hand were put up at auction, Mr. Anderson being auctioneer, and many things were disposed of.

Some articles are still on hand and these will be disposed of at a private sale in the near future.

Testimony on Boundary Dispute.

J. O. Smith, of Hilo, who was United States commissioner at Skagway during the Klondike rush, has been called from the Raintown by United States District Attorney Breckons to give some important testimony in reference to the Alaska boundary dispute between this country and Canada. He has been called by order of the Attorney-General at Washington. Mr. Smith was the commissioner who drove away the British customs officers when they tried to locate on the coast during the rush to the gold fields, and his evidence will be largely evidence as to possession of the region at that time.

Parliamentary procedure: "The first thing to be done," said the committee-man in an important tone, "is to organize. Therefore—" "I beg your pardon," said an older member; "we have not been photographed yet."—Judge.



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